8. Defence ministry in collaboration with scientists, technologists and also industries should lead the export of missiles, tanks, aircraft, electronic warfare systems, sonars, radars, armaments and other military equipments to friendly countries.

9. Information Communication Technology (ICT) community should develop indigenous Indian language independent infrastructural software and value added products.

10. Scientific community should become knowledge partners for Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) in realizing cost effective connectivities, energy and water and conserving habitats through entrepreneurship, leading to rural prosperity.

11. Science and Technologoy should take its discoveries and developments to the betterment of the life of differently challenged people.

12. Scientific community should be ever alert to spot Ramanujan and nurture them even in the budding stage like what Prof. G.H. Hardy did.

(c) to (e) The suggestions made during the Indian Science Congress are recommendatory in nature and are passed on to concerned departments for taking appropriate action. No National Action Plan is prepared on the basis of these suggestions.

Production of medicinal flowers

1551. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any plan for the production of suitable flowers in Uttaranchal to use them for medicinal and scent purposes;

(b) if so, the details of centers established for this purpose alongwith the details of their capacity;

(c) whether Government propose to expand the existing centers and establish new centers there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Some Central Ministries/Departments/Institutes are supporting various research programmes for the improvement, cultivation and harvest of suitable flowers for scent and medicinal use in the country including in Uttaranchal. The Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow-a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has established two field stations for research purpose in the state of Uttaranchal, one near Pantnagar in District — Udhamsingh Nagar and the other near Garur Baijnath in District — Bageshwar. These centers have been carrying out research on improvement and utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants in the region alongwith imparting training to the farmers on cultivation of improved varieties of medicinal and aromatic plants. The Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), an autonomous body of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has commissioned a pilot project entitled "Technology dissemination, commercialization and utilization of geranium cultivation through processing and value addition of end products in Uttaranchal at bio-village level" through CIMAP, Lucknow. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has supported a project on field demonstration of improved agrotechnology including processing of Damask rose and pyrethrum in Uttaranchal state. A project on conservation and propagation of orchids of medicinal importance has also been supported at the High Altitude Plant Physiology Research Centre, Srinagar - Garhwal. Two more DBT-sponsored projects, on the genetic diversity and large scale propagation methods of two medicinal plants (*Aconitum and Rheum* complex) *and on the in vitro* propagation of four endemic medicinal species of Himalayas has been recently completed at High Altitude Plant Physiology Research Center, Srinagar - Garhwal and the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, respectively. As of now, the Government has no proposal to either expand the existing centers or establish new ones in Uttaranchal for plants of scent and medicinal use.

Technique for examining DNA

1552. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CCMB, Hyderabad has discovered a new technique in examining the DNA;